

"Strictly Reliable Qualities."

McKnew's

933 Pa. Ave.
An Exclusive Ladies' Cloak Suit and Furnishing House.
Business Hours 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

1/3 Off Sale

Our annual January 1-3-off sale of High-class Tailored Suits is the great bargain event of the year for buyers who appreciate savings on the better class garments. These suits are not marked up and then marked down; they are honestly reduced one-third from original prices at which they have been selling all season.

\$20.00 Suits.....	\$13.33
\$25.00 Suits.....	\$15.67
\$25.00 Suits.....	\$16.67
\$28.50 Suits.....	\$19.00
\$30.00 Suits.....	\$20.00
\$35.00 Suits.....	\$23.34
\$38.50 Suits.....	\$25.13
\$46.50 Suits.....	\$31.00
\$78.50 Suits.....	\$51.84

One \$225 Very Elaborate Empire 3-piece Suit reduced to..... **\$145**

Beautiful Satin Evening Gowns Reduced.

\$72.50 Gowns.....	\$50.00
\$80.00 Gowns.....	\$55.00
\$85.00 Gowns.....	\$60.00

Coats Reduced.

\$30 Velvet Coats.....	\$18.50
\$35 Velvet Coats.....	\$22.50
\$45 Velvet Coats.....	\$28.50
\$85 Velvet Coats.....	\$52.50
One \$75 Brown Caracul Coat.....	\$37.50
One \$25.50 Caracul Coat.....	\$12.50

All Cloth Coats 1/3 Off.

All Furs 1/3 Off.

WM. H. McKNEW CO., 933 PA. AVE.

"Every Price a Bargain Price at Henderson's."

Do You Contemplate Having Your Home Redecorated?

WE REDECORATE and refurnish homes throughout, insuring the most satisfactory results that skill, experience, finest materials and ample facilities can produce. Inspect our showing of exclusive

Wall Papers for 1909

—if you contemplate having your home redecorated. The variety is exceptionally extensive—the patterns notably beautiful and artistic. Prices range from 15c to \$12 per roll.

Finest specimens of Solid Mahogany Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies, Laces, Electroliners, etc.

R.W. & J.B. Henderson, Inc.,
Fine Furniture, Wall Papers, Draperies, Etc.,
1109 F Street and 1108 G Street.

CHAS. R. EDMONSTON.

Notable exhibit of the Finest

Cut Glass

Invite your inspection of our incomparable collection of the most American Cut Glass. The stock comprises many rich and beautiful pieces suitable for wedding and anniversary gifts. We sell the best American Cut Glass clear-brilliant no flaws at prices like these:

Cut Glass Bowl.....	\$3.75 up
Cut Glass Punch Bowl.....	\$24 up
Decorative.....	\$2 up
Decorative.....	\$1 up
Decorative.....	\$1.75 up
Water Bottles.....	\$1.50 up

Chas. R. Edmonston,
China, Glass and Housefurnishings,
1205 Pa. Ave.

WANTED.

Boys over 16 with bicycles can obtain employment in our Messenger Department.

Apply to
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.,
1345 Penna. Ave.

\$3.50 Guaranteed Gold-filled EYE GLASSES. \$2

This includes scientific examination, adjustment and fitting. Try our electrical and vibratory treatment for cataracts and headaches. \$1 up. REPAIRING GLASSES A SPECIALTY.

National Optical Co.,
1322 G St. Ja-901

Burchell's "Bouquet"
Coffee, 25c lb.

Really a delight in every household, so wholly satisfactory.

N. W. Burchell,
1325 F St.

Flowers and Floral Work at their very best.

Blackstone's Floral Work

is both original and artistic.

Whatever the occasion you can depend upon Blackstone to furnish the choicest and most fragrant flowers and to execute the decorations in the most appropriate—most artistic manner.

Blackstone's table decorations always win approval, and all orders for such work receive prompt and special attention.

Under all conditions Blackstone's flowers last longest. They are fresh cut—they are the finest specimens.

Unique presentation favors of every worthy sort.

Prompt delivery of Flowers anywhere at any time.

Blackstone

Northwest Corner
14th and H Sts.
Phone Main 3707.

STATION WAGONS.

We can show you a fine line of Station Wagons and offer excellent values.

T.E. Young,
Carriage 461-462 Pa. Ave. N.W.
Repository, Phone M. 27.
Jan-1-01

FUR BARGAINS

—that make buying IRRESISTIBLE.

Knowing the low level of our original prices, you can fully appreciate the great value of the bargains presented by this January Discount Sale. Every fur offered is new, stylish, reliable.

SAKS FUR CO.
Furs Exclusively, 13th & G.
Jan-11-09

ONE COUNTY UNANIMOUS.

Every Voter Cast His Ballot for the Taft Electors.

A curious and interesting fact is disclosed by an analysis of the results of the recent presidential election. It is that one county of the United States—Zapata county, Tex.—cast its vote unanimously for the electors of William H. Taft, the republican candidate.

This fact was stated recently to Franklin K. Lane, one of the interstate commerce commissioners, and he took occasion to investigate the matter. In substantiation of the statement he is in receipt of the certificate of the 428 voters of state of Texas. The certificate, duly signed and officially sealed, shows that Judge Taft's electors received every cast in the county. No votes were recorded for the electors of any other candidate for the presidency or vice presidency.

Curiously enough, too, this vote was not cast in a strongly republican state, or in a northern state.

Zapata county contains less than 3,000 inhabitants and is a territory of 428 voters solidly for the Taft and Sherman electors.

Careful examination fails to disclose a similar case in the history of American political elections.

TROOPS GOING AWAY.

Two Companies of Engineers Will Leave Washington Barracks.

Gen. Bell, chief of staff, has ordered the following changes in the stations of troops at Washington barracks, District of Columbia, and at Vancouver barracks, Washington.

"Company F, 24th Battalion of Engineers, will be relieved from duty at Washington barracks, District of Columbia, and will proceed about April 25, 1909, to Vancouver barracks, Washington, to relieve Company B, 1st Battalion of Engineers, which, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Washington barracks, District of Columbia, for station."

"Headquarters and Company G, 24th Battalion of Engineers, will be relieved from duty at Washington barracks and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to embark for Hawaii, upon being thus relieved, upon the transport sailing from San Francisco May 5, 1909, to relieve the headquarters and Company A, 1st Battalion of Engineers, which, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Washington barracks for station."

KEEP DEAD CONVICT'S SECRET.

Youth's Aged Parents Never Knew of His Disgrace in the East.

TRENTON, N. J., January 11.—After the secret had been kept for a year, a brother of Russell Neal has written a lawyer in this city saying he has learned that Neal died in state prison and asking for an account of his crime.

The letter has been referred to Neal's uncle in a Missouri town, who employed the lawyer to keep the fact of Neal's imprisonment from his old parents out west. Young Neal was sentenced to prison from Camden a little more than a year ago. He had arranged with a friend at his old address in Camden to keep the fact of his being a convict from his parents in Missouri. Ever after death the letter was dispatched from the prison to the Camden friend, and from there forwarded to the prison here.

To keep the old folks in ignorance of the fact that he was a convict was the passion of young Neal. Ever after death the deception was kept up, the body being sent to an undertaking establishment in Camden and there transferred to a pine coffin, which was shipped west.

Everybody concerned in the transaction refused to divulge the town in Missouri where Neal lived.

Now comes the letter from the brother saying he knows the bare fact of his brother being a convict, and he wants particulars.

OLD GRAY RYE WHISKEY.

\$1.00

A Whiskey we fully recommend for medicinal as well as social purposes. It is because we know its quality.

WINE CO.,
614 14th St.
Phone M. 918.

To-Kalon

Jan-11-09

ABMAN--GOOD SERVICE

Monthly contracts, lower rates to and from office, shopping trips, etc. Save by contract with me.

Donneberg, Phone North 2250.
Jan-12-10

WAS AN AMERICAN BEAUTY IN THE WORLD OF SOCIETY

DEATH OF LADY WILLIAM BERESFORD.

Daughter of the Late Commodore Price—Was Mrs. Hammersley and Duchess of Marlborough.

DORKING, England, January 11.—Lady William Beresford, who was Lillian Warren Price, daughter of the late Commodore Price, U.S.N., of Troy, N. Y., died today. She had been ill for some months past, and her death was not unexpected. Complications recently set in and her condition became serious. A slight improvement was reported last week, but a sudden heart attack last night brought the end.

Lady Beresford was an American woman, born at Troy, N. Y., the daughter of Commodore Cicerio Price, U.S.N. She was born in 1838, and when twenty years old was taken to Washington by her father. While there she met Andrew Hammersley of New York and his son Louis, both of whom fell in love with her.

The elder Hammersley gave way to his son, and the beautiful Miss Price became Mrs. Louis Hammersley. At the death of her husband, a few years afterwards, she inherited a large fortune.

In 1888, after five years of mourning, Mrs. Hammersley was married to the late Duke of Marlborough, whom she met a year before her death was not a trip abroad. The ceremony was performed in the city hall in New York by Mayor Abraham S. Hewitt.

In 1892 the Duke of Marlborough died, and in 1895 the American duchess married Lord William Beresford.

SEEK OWNER FOR APPAREL.

Coat, Vest and Valuables Picked Up in the Street.

The police are making an effort to find the owner of a coat and vest containing a gold-plated watch and chain, a Theta Xi Epsilon fraternity pin and a card bearing the name of "Henry Sampson Brubaker," which was found late Saturday night by Samuel Denny of 1419 U street northwest near 17th and B streets northwest.

Mr. Denny called at the first precinct station with the articles, which he turned over to Sgt. Gray, and they were later delivered to the District property clerk.

It was at first thought that possibly the owner of the garments had dropped them on the street and had committed suicide in the tidal basin, but owing to the fact that it is quite a distance to the water front where they were picked up the police do not credit this story.

TO HEAR BISHOP HARTZELL.

President, Vice President and Cabinet Invited to Church.

President Roosevelt, Vice President Fairbanks, Speaker Cannon and members of the cabinet have been invited to attend Foundry M. E. Church, next Sunday to hear Rev. Joseph C. Hartzell, Methodist Episcopal missionary bishop to Africa.

Bishop Hartzell is expected to arrive here Wednesday, and will probably call to see President Roosevelt and have a chat relative to the trip which the chief executive is planning to the dark continent.

WORTHY OF HIS HIRE.

Gen. Crozier Commends the Government Clerk's Devotion to Duty.

Gen. Crozier, chief of the ordnance department of the army, believes in the efficiency and ability of the government clerk, and has expressed the opinion that he turns out work equal in quantity and superior in quality to that of the clerk in private employment. "There are sometimes heard expressions of doubt," said he, "in a recent official report, as to the efficiency with which the clerical force of the government is doing, and as to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper grades the pay is not, they believe, as equal to the responsibility upon the increase in the cost of living is considered. It certainly is not commensurate now. If it was so, it would be believed to be equal to the returns which the government gets for the expenses of the force, the question raising the doubt being whether the work is done with such energy as is found in private employment. There are in private in this department two principles which are believed to make strongly for the efficiency of any organization to which they are applied, namely, promotion by selection for merit, and reduction or discharge for cause. Very great pains are taken to see that the clerical force of the government is employed shall be accurately appreciated, and the results, when arrived at, are taken as an invaluable guide in making promotions, transfers, reductions, and in the frequent occurrence, while reductions also actually take place from time to time. There is rarely occasion for discharge from the service, but this also actually occurs. The clerical force of the department is efficient and devoted to duty, and the work which is turned out is of a quantity and superior in quality to that which is done by the same number of people similarly employed out of government service. The compensation of the lower grades is thought to be sufficient for the capacity and experience which are required; but for the upper